

BookletChart™

Hana Bay

NOAA Chart 19341

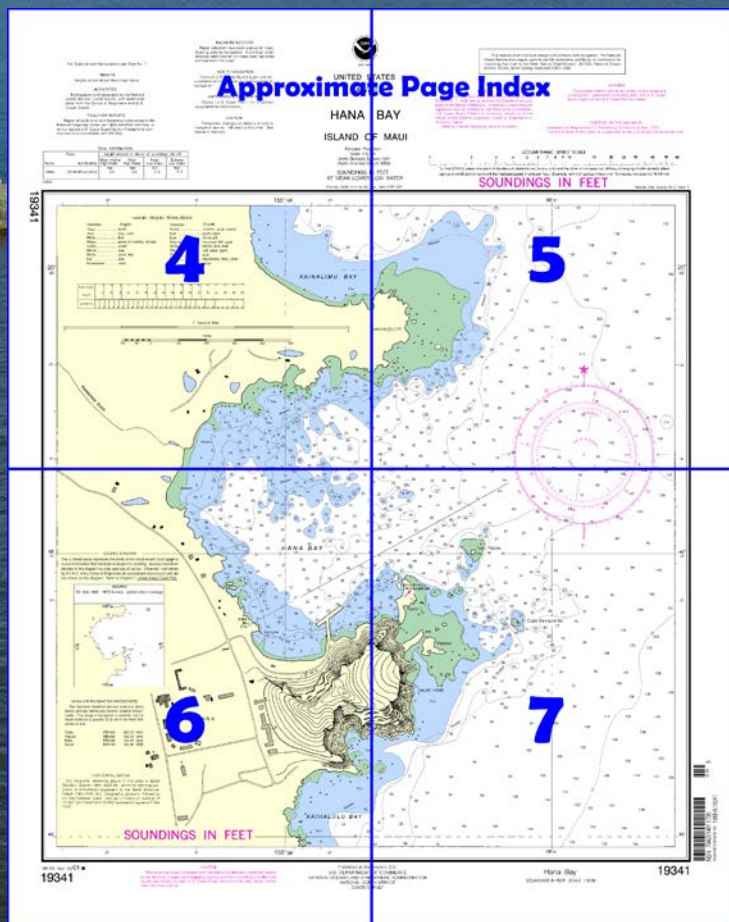


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=19341>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Hana Bay lies between Kauiki Head and Nanualele Point at the E end of Maui. The bay is about 0.4 mile in diameter and is open to the E. **Hana** is on the S side of the bay.

Kauiki Head, on the S side of Hana Bay entrance, is a crater 390 feet high; the outer half of the crater has eroded, leaving the inner side exposed. Because it is joined to the rest of Maui by a comparatively low neck of land, Kauiki Head has the appearance from a distance of a separate island. **Kauiki**

Head Light (20°45'26"N., 155°58'46"W.), 85 feet above the water, is

shown from a 9-foot white pyramidal concrete tower on an islet close to the NE side of the crater.

The shores of Hana Bay are rocky except for two short beaches, one at the S end of the bay and the other on the NW side. A shoal, usually marked by breakers, extends halfway across the bay from the middle of the N shore. A small 16-foot rocky spot is 350 yards N of the light. Numerous rocks, some bare at all tides, extend for 200 yards off **Nanualele Point**. The point is low, flat lava on the N side of Hana Bay. **Twin Rocks** are two bare rocks, with deep water close-to, about 300 yards NE of the light; the inner and larger rock is 15 feet high. About 200 yards S and 300 yards SE of outer Twin Rock are **Inner Pinnacle Rock**, about 3 feet high, and **Outer Pinnacle Rock**, about 5 feet high. The entrance channel to Hana Bay is between Twin Rocks and the 16-foot shoal and is unmarked. A local rule is to avoid entering the harbor when the seas are breaking at the entrance.

The bay does not afford a desirable anchorage. Small vessels sometimes anchor in the SW portion of the bay, but swinging room is limited. Anchorages in the bay are exposed to NE winds and sea, and during strong SW blows vessels are apt to drag anchor. In the absence of local knowledge, anchorage should be attempted only by small craft.

Currents.—Just outside the bay a tidal current reaches its S strength when the tide at Honolulu is rising and its N strength when the Honolulu tide is falling. S and N velocities of about 1 knot and 1.5 knots, respectively, have been observed. Farther offshore, a strong N or NE current has been reported. Off Kauiki Head and Nanualele Point, rough seas occur when a NE wind blows against the NE current.

No breakwater protects this small, exposed harbor. The turning basin is 20 to 30 feet deep and about 600 feet by 800 feet. The State-owned T-pier is in poor condition and has been condemned. A surfaced ramp for launching small boats is adjacent to the T-pier, however, its' orientation leaves it open to swells from the N which can make launching extremely difficult. Small boats can also be launched from the sand beach at the S end of the bay.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander	
	14th CG District	(808) 535-3333
	Honolulu, HI	

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>



For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES

HAWAII

HĀNA BAY

ISLAND OF MAUI

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:5,000

World Geodetic System 1984

(North American Datum 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 4113, 1st Ed., Dec. 1924 KAPP 2787

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean High High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Hana	(20°46' N/155°59' W)	feet 2.5	feet 2.0	feet 0.0	feet 0.2

(1000)

HAWAIIAN - ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English	Hawaiian	English
Akai	channel, strait, sound	Kōwa	point, cape
Awa	bay, cove	Lua	crater, pit
Hana	bay	Mauna	mountain, hill, peak
Heiau	place of worship, temple	Moku	island, islet, rock
Hema	south	Pali	cliff, peak, point
Hikina	east	Pohaku	rock
Hono	cove, bay	Puu	mountains, hill(s), peak
Kai	sea	Wai	water
Komohana	west		

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

1/2 Nautical Mile

Yards

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500

Kawaipopo Gulch

KA'INALIMU BAY

NĀNU'ALELE PT

Joins page 6

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:5,000
0.5 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

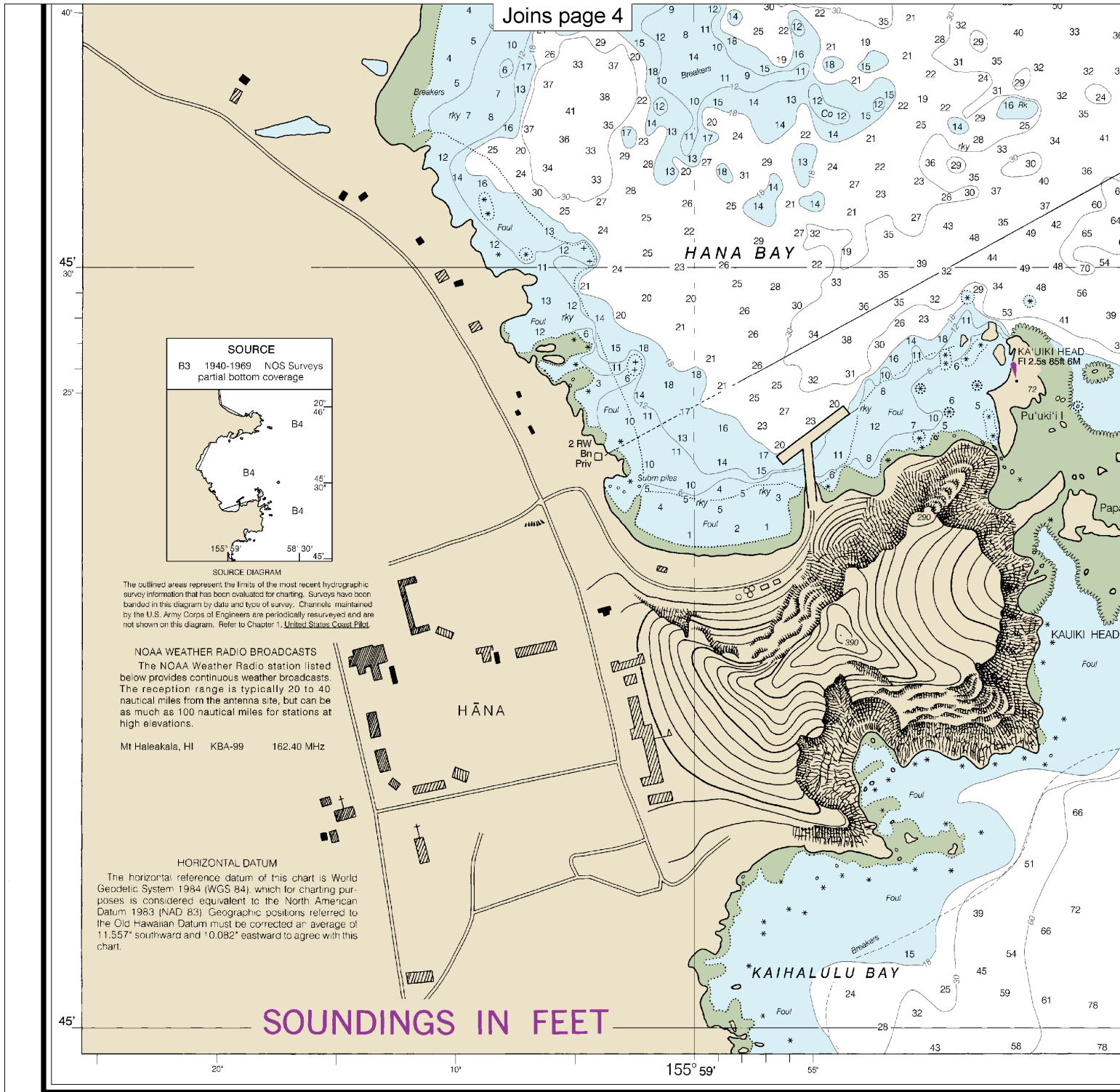
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Yards
100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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9th Ed., Nov. 2001. Last Correction: 1/7/2014. Cleared through:
LNM: 4916 (12/6/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

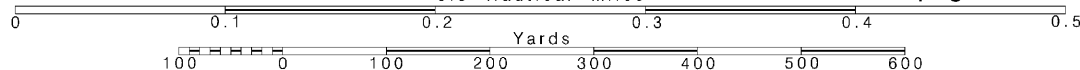
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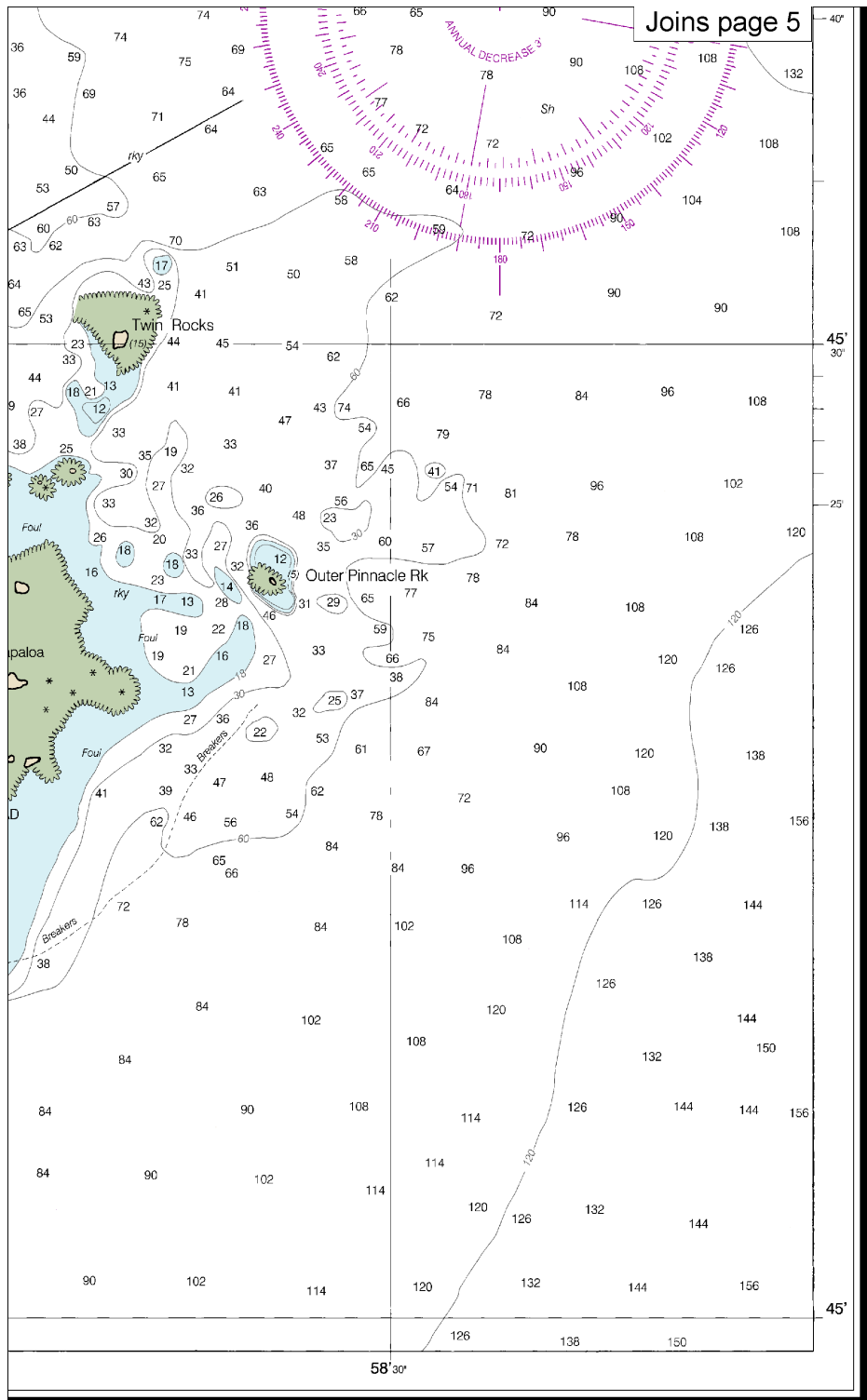
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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SCALE 1:5,000
0.5 Nautical Miles

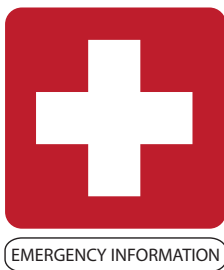
See Note on page 5.





Hāna Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:5000

19341



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	— http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	— http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	— http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	— http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	— http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	— http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	— http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	— http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	— http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	— http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.